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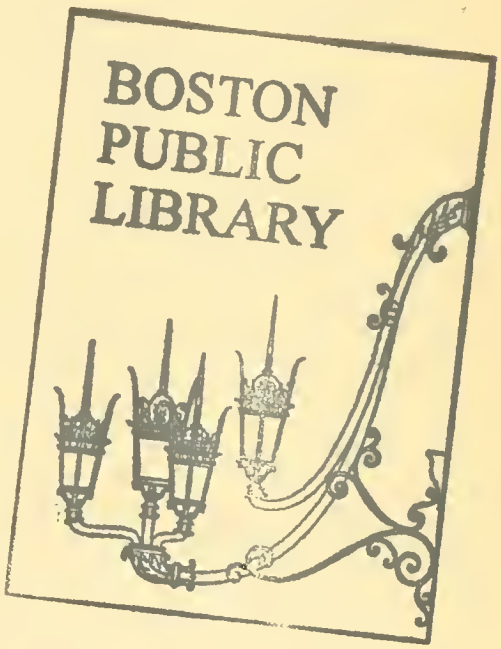
TEXT OF SLIDE PRESENTATION

1976 INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AND NEW COMMUNITY



PLANNING DESIGN GROUP
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1976 INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AND NEW COMMUNITY

This slide presentation was given by Jan Wampler to members of the M.I.T. Urban Systems Laboratory on December 10, 1968. Presentations similar to this have been given to explain the basic concept of the Exposition.

December 23, 1968

1. Crystal Palace Exterior &

2. Crystal Palace Exterior, Detail

I believe you're probably aware that we've been working on this for about two years now, so the slides which you see represent in way, two years thinking, though we've just been working on the project in a concentrated way for the last three or four months. The first part of our study was an analysis of past and existing expositions, what was going on, what has happened, and therefore, what we might want to incorporate in our exposition and more importantly, what we want to avoid. And one project which we kept returning to was the 1851 Crystal Palace in England which was the first exposition, and for our way of thinking was probably one of the better expositions. It was a way of collecting products from all over the world in one place for people to come and see. This was the first time that this had ever happened. But in addition to that, there was the physical idea of one large structure, extremely advanced for its time in terms of its structure systems and scale. And within this large ordered system, the framework, were opportunities for individuals to participate, such as you see here. There are products on this side, within individual modules, and I think on the other side were exhibitions of various countries. So that there was an overall framework which exhibitors and products could relate to. I think this point is one of the major points which we're trying to make in our concept.

3. Crystal Palace Interior

4. Crystal Palace Main Space

The second point is, because of this type of structure, you could create environmentally controlled spaces, such as this large space at the center which actually had trees in it and was the center of all activities, all events. Someone remarked that this was the first time in English history that all social classes met in the same area, in the same physical space.

5. Crystal Palace in Construction

As I said, the construction technique was far advanced for that time. In fact, if you compare this construction technique with the U.S. Pavilion at the Montreal Exposition, this is actually more advanced, even though the U.S. Pavilion is quite good, but the whole system of prefabricating parts of iron and glass, assembling them on the site was extremely advanced for 1851. So that the structure itself was an example of the greatest technology that existed at that time. The pieces inside were a great collection of Victorian objects, such as this knife which is three and a half inches high, with eighty blades, each one with a carving of Queen Victoria. So there's a lot of nonsense going on inside - a great collection of junk in a sense. So the content wasn't really as advanced as the container - just the opposite of recent expositions where the content or program is much more advanced than the form.

6. Victorian Knife

Finally the Crystal Palace was dismantled and used for a new purpose. So in a way, it had many ideas we think are worth

considering today: the re-use ability, use of technology, method or ordering exhibitors and finally the type of space created.

7. 1889 Paris Exposition &
8. Eiffel Tower

The other exposition which interests us is the Paris Exposition, two of them; the first in which the Eiffel Tower was very similar to the Crystal Palace in construction, at least in so far as it was the most advanced type of technology at that time. It elevated people to a new level from which to look at their city. They had never before been that high in the past. The second point of the 1937 Exposition was that, in addition to retaining the first, it was then used as a vehicle to solve some of the problems of Paris along the Seine. So there are two points I think this makes: one is the technology again and more important to us is that there was a vehicle to solve at least some of the problems, in this case, by the rehabilitation or urban renewal of Paris.

9. 1937 Paris Exposition - River View

It's interesting how the Eiffel Tower made a lot of sense at that time, in terms of technology and in terms of taking man the highest he'd ever been. Yet the idea of height and vertical accent has been repeated over and over again in expositions without any meaning at all. Every day, every week, we can be higher than before, much higher than the Eiffel Tower, in airplanes and buildings. And what is really the purpose of achieving these heights? One exposition expert has stated that you must have a tower or "space needle" to have a successful exposition, as if there is

now a formula for successful expositions and it contains parts of past expositions - a somewhat different approach from the Crystal Palace which tried to examine problems of the present.

10. 1939 N.Y. World's Fair Plan &

11. Aerial Perspective

It was our feeling that in the U.S., fairs started to take a very decadent attitude, beginning with the '39 World's Fair which is the plan on the left. It was a baroque sort of plan with a lot of separate objects and pieces that we might refer to as countries or industries flexing their muscles, trying to say that we are bigger and better than the next, and we have done more than the next. It was closer to the attitude also of not solving today's problems, but sort of looking far ahead in the future - futuristic. I don't mean that it should not be far-sighted, but this was really looking a hundred years ahead. And then we think that the '64 Exposition, particularly this slide on the left, is a classic of what not to do in a World Exposition, and what we don't want to do. This one slide sort of tells the whole story, in fact, this slide of the Exposition reveals the attitude of most countries and industries of the last decade, and particularly the emphasis which the U.S. has placed on some problems, or I should say, not placed on others. You have U.S. Royal Tire building a ferris wheel beside a major problem of the world which should concern them - that of highway congestion for

12. 1964 N.Y. World's Fair &

13. Unisphere

which they provide no solution, nor were any other countries or industries concerned with seeking solutions to today's problems. Technology at its greatest, showing rocket ships and our ability to go to the moon, and again, what a great nation we are. So for us, this is the exact opposite of what we're trying to do. If it isn't rockets for moon travel, then it's showing our great defense systems and how powerful we are. What a mess! Buildings designed to look like automobiles, books and animals. A great big one billion dollar party at the expense of millions of people whose basic needs are ignored. These people could be helped by a small percentage of the budget for the defense or space programs, or at least, part of the money spent on the exposition itself. Here we have not only the wrong container, but worse yet, the wrong content.

14. "Expo 67" Plan &
15. Seattle World's Fair

There are a couple expositions for us, however, that start a trend towards what we might do in Boston. One is the Seattle Fair which was a vehicle for building the Civic Center, and we'll excuse the tower for a moment, forget about that, but consider that some of the buildings were built so that they could be reused for the Civic Center. And in Montreal, the same idea - that the Exposition was used to develop a transit system for the city and experiments such as Habitat where more realistic problems were undertaken, and again facilities were introduced which

would benefit the city after the Exposition. In Montreal was the emerging of content, in a sense, over form, or container, or at least, the more successful expositions were those which had something inside them, such as the Czech Pavilion where audio-visual devices were used and the program was carefully thought out.

16. 1970 World's Fair, Osaka &

17. Aerial Perspective

And then finally, the Japanese Osaka Exposition in '70, we know very little about, except that a large theme structure which is built here, will try to knit together a lot of the programs as well as their theme called "Progress and Harmony for Mankind." They're presenting technology and at the same time, what it means to the individual. This exposition may prove to be the most encouraging yet from our standpoint. It is these positive aspects of former expositions which we would hope to integrate into our own exposition.

18. Communication, Participation, Coordination &

19. Problems of Urbanized Man

The important idea for us was to try to use the technology and knowledge we have to solve some of today's problems. So using that as a background, there are three ideas that interest us and apply to the general problem - the problem being for us, that of urbanized man today. Now "urbanized" is thought of in a general sense, and it not only applies to Boston, and New York, but I think to the entire world, because most countries today are starting to suffer some of the same problems we have in urbanized

situations. The "urbanized condition" has different meanings from one country to the next. In some, it may mean simply to provide food, while in others it might be to create new transportation systems. We say "Communication," because due to technical communication, we question why have a fair, but at the same time, we feel as though we can start to solve some of the problems of all countries, yet communication in a social sense has not been solved, and we still find it difficult to relate with and understand others.

"Participation" because we question, why come to observe an exposition with the existing and soon to be developed audio-visual devices. These devices will make it possible to observe a conventional exposition in your home; however, it will be a new experience to come to an exposition to participate with others in a new urban environment.

And "Coordination" because of the first two, in order to try to solve some of the problems of urbanized man today. Problems could be solved if all efforts were coordinated towards one common objective.

20. Telephone &

21. Communications Center

Now just a few slides to illustrate what we're talking about. This is what existed in the '39 World Fair in terms of communication primarily. On the right is what existed probably a year ago in this country, though there are probably much more advanced

communication networks now. So we have at our disposal a tremendous system of communication which has really not been utilized to solve some of the problems which exist in the world.

22. Refrigerator &
23. Supermarket

At the same time, because of this communication, there is a great paradox of elements happening when you have on the one hand, the full refrigerator, and on the other, worrying about how

24. Starving Child &
25. Miller High Life Ad

to package meat. In many parts of the world, these problems are superceded by a more basic problem which is neither a refrigerator or a package but simply food. So this paradox we might have ignored in '39, but I'm not so sure we can now, due to communication. We have a dual vision of the mind where we are simultaneously aware of <u>both</u> the problems and potentials of this world because of modern communication. What happens in India is as close to me as what happens in Cambridge. You cannot separate the two. The policy of isolation possible in 1939 is no longer conceivable. The problems of the world - many of which we have created - are <u>our</u> problems. I think what we're saying through all this is that the Exposition then should be a vehicle to try to solve some of the more pressing problems in Boston, in the United States and in the world.

26. Avis Ad &
27. Hertz Ad

Now the question is, how do you go about doing this, and we're suggesting that the Hertz-Avis ad that appeared some time ago is an example of the sort of flexing of muscles that we talked

about earlier, when one company is trying to be better than the next - American competition, which of course is what made the country what it is. But there is another method that is emerging out of technology where all the companies, such as Hertz and Avis, build small pieces of a larger element, such as an airplane, and this cooperation is what we're referring to in Coordination and Participation, where the competition takes place in building your piece as well as the next piece, and there is one general idea, which in this case is an airplane. The progress that the space program has made in a relatively short time is much more impressive than the actual goal, the goal being rather shallow in view of other programs needed. The goal should be providing food supplies or water sources or hundreds of other pressing human needs.

28. Printed Circuit &
29. Boeing 707 Airplane

30. Social Amenity &
31. Physical Amenity

Finally then, if we're oriented toward the problems of urbanized man, then the question is basically to consider what the Constitution said two hundred years ago - life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness within a new context, the urbanized condition, which is an entirely different thing than what existed two hundred years ago when you found something like this isolated house, as contrasted to the cramped monotony often found in cities.

32. American Family &

Finally then is the intention of having the Exposition be a

33. African Family

vehicle for participation where various people of the country and of the world might come together not merely to observe what's going on, but to actually participate in new urban experience - living, learning, playing together.

34. The Interdependence of Man &

35. Symbol

So the theme then which has evolved, we call the "Interdependence of Man," and the primary idea of this is that it's a vehicle for solving problems at four levels: international, national, regional and local, local in our case being Boston. And from those then, we've derived three sub-themes or three sub-parts. First, is a framework for solving common urban problems of man. Second, is an urban laboratory where we can test these solutions to the problems of urbanized conditions today. And finally, as a result of all this, is an urban community to demonstrate what the potential quality of life might be in a new urban society. When we say "quality of life," we mean the more human aspects of life, not the more mechanical or more technical aspects. The point is, we're not so concerned about the fact that you can arrive home five minutes earlier by a new transit system than you could before, but we're more concerned, I think, with general problems - why are you arriving home earlier, what are you going to do with that time for example.

36. Vehicle for Solving Problems &

37. Framework - Urban Laboratory, Urban Community

38. Conceptual Framework

The Conceptual Framework then, or the framework for solving problems, can be divided into six sub-areas and are being changed

or we're constantly revising them. These six are not necessarily the key areas that we would like to discuss, but they do act as sub-themes for the time being. And then the Urban Laboratory can be a testing situation for solutions to transportation, recreation (recreation could be equated with leisure time), housing, housing environment, general environment, education, all elements - even as we talked about the other day, utility systems could be tested - new sewage systems; trying to use this situation as an urban laboratory to test new systems in general.

39. Urban Laboratory

40. Urban Community Objectives &

41. Developmental Process

And finally, we have the urban community itself with the extreme emphasis placed not so much on the physical urban community, but more on some sort of social objectives or psychological objectives, of which these five (identity, participation, social communication, privacy and diversity) were considered to be the most important or at least areas which have been neglected somewhat in the past. This whole series of things we're describing is the conjunction of three phases to form one continuous process. It begins by acknowledging the common problems of urbanized man, moves to testing solutions in the Urban Laboratory and finally results in the emergence of a new community in 1976 with new social concerns and goals. This continuing process we think can begin by coordinating industries and countries to concentrate on common problems.

42. Types of Frameworks &

43. Crystal Palace Interior

The next question is, with these goals, these objectives, what do you use as a point of reference? We've talked about this idea of establishing frameworks, all types of frameworks - conceptual, social, physical. For example, the Crystal Palace was really a great physical framework which provided opportunities for participation, the countries and the products being the participators.

I think this idea of framework can relate to actions, whether they be social or physical. They're becoming more and more important today as a result of loosing many common frameworks we have had in the past. One of the most primative and best examples is the idea of an egg crate as a framework. The eggs may be different sizes, shapes or colors. They're variables placed within a framework which remains constant. Other simple frameworks might be a bookcase where the structure is the framework and the books are the participators. The framework or bookcase in this example can change, thereby reflecting different attitudes of what a framework should be within established criteria. So an egg crate and bookcases are two examples in the physical sense, but a more pertinent example for us, is a city. This is Savannah, Georgia which was built upon a framework which consists of repeating a small sized module with an open space which was used as a military gathering point in time of war. The pattern was repeated and therefore

44. Egg Crate

45. Plan of Savannah, Georgia

you have an extremely strong framework for the city, but within that framework, a tremendous amount of variety and flexibility occurs. So I think on one level, we're looking for a very strong framework which will be used as a constant and on another level, the opportunity or potential for people to participate within a system of flexibility and variety. This is the typical square in Savannah, Georgia. There are twenty-four of these, and each one of them is slightly different. Each have different functions and programs, different physical shapes and social groups around them. You might have low income people here and extremely wealthy here, but still it's the same system. And it works.

46. Town Square - Savannah

Closer to us, however, is the Back Bay which is the same type of a physical framework. In this case it was actually more of a legal framework as opposed to a physical framework, decided by law, not by architects, although there was architectual influence. This framework has survived at least a hundred years - Commonwealth Avenue and the size of the blocks, but more important, within a few framework constants of height, width, setback, a tremendous amount of variety, physically and functionally within the overall framework. So then, with this as a sort of design strategy which becomes the conceptual and physical framework, we then turn to the site itself. Since you're familiar with the site, I won't go into details, except to say that one of our con-

47. Plan of Back Bay &

48. Aerial Perspective

49. Site Objectives &

50. Exposition Site

cerns, and it's the concern of all American cities, is islands which are underused but are good open spaces generally speaking, though not very accessible and shore property which is poorly used.

51. Shore Property

52. Thompson Island

This is a view of Thompson Island in which I think you can see the natural assets which should be preserved as open space for the city. When you are on the island you sense its closeness to downtown Boston and at the same time its remoteness from the general chaos of urban congestion - a great paradox, like Central Park in a way. Think of New York without Central Park and then imagine Boston with Central Park. This then is the attitude we have taken towards the island: to conserve it and at the same time utilize it for recreation. The shore property is quite the opposite situation - used in undesirable ways, at least in terms of recreation, and difficult to reach from the city. Boston as a port city has a very few opportunities to use the waterfront for public uses. Now I think these problems exist for all major cities, and solutions found here could be applied to other cities as well.

53. Exposition Site &

54. New Community Relation to Boston and Cambridge

Generally the site then falls into a similar physical relationship to Boston as Cambridge does to Boston. It serves as an arm or as a new center and also, later you'll see that functionally, in terms of the economic base, the same relationship may form.

55. Growth Pattern

The major economic base may be education as it is in Cambridge. In addition, the site is a center which can expand in many directions and act as a nucleus for the whole South Shore area which at the moment has no real center or focal point.

56. Pattern of Sub-Cores

57. Exhibition Area &

58. Regional Core

There is a pattern of sub-cores which have been designed by the general plan for Boston and surrounding Boston. The slide on the left shows the scheme superimposed on an aerial photo of the site showing the major parts of the Exposition in red, the housing parts in yellow, and you can also see the sub-centers around Boston indicated in red. On the right, we're proposing that this nucleus, this regional core in red, would act during the Exposition, as a collecting point and center for an urban area such as shown in yellow. So coming to the Exposition itself, the design objectives are to create a framework to accommodate and encourage individual participation, to coordinate the Exposition with the New Community, and to re-use as many of the design components as possible. The Exposition site itself, then serves afterwards as the nucleus for the New Community.

59. Exposition Design Objectives &

60. Graphic - Exposition Design Objectives

61. Exposition Site Organization &

62. Square Plan Land Use

On the right is the existing plan up to now, or the old Square Plan I should say, which we had previously developed. On the left is a diagram of how it works. Essentially, the theme areas in red are located at the four corners of the square, and the individual exhibition areas in orange run in lines between the corners.

This large Water Plaza at one corner is the center of the Exposition and later becomes the regional center. Surrounding the Water Plaza is housing in yellow, and Thompson Island remains an open space in green.

63. Cross Plan Land Use &

64. Oblique - Cross Plan Land Use

The second plan, the Cross Plan, has some of the same parts as the Square Plan. I'll point out the ones that are similar. Thompson Island is similar, the housing at Columbia Point, the U. of Mass. location and some housing at this location at Savin Hill is similar. It does take on a different pattern, however. The difference is this: the Water Plaza which was at this location before, on one side of the square, has now been moved to the center of the cross and therefore is more the center of the Exposition itself, surrounded by the four key sub-theme areas at the ends of the cross. So in this plan, the center of the cross is the most important part, whereas the old plan was a square with one corner being more important than the other three. More housing has developed, as you can see along the Columbia Point side and up into the Bay, therefore we are getting closer to South Boston on this plan than with the old plan. Obviously, there's no construction near the Quincy area. An equal amount of floating island area was established near Thompson Island as was in the old plan. And U. of Mass. is approximately the same size, with maybe some platforms out into the water at this lower point. In terms of

how the Exposition works - the center is in the Water Plaza with these purple areas being the introduction to the major themes, three surrounding the Water Plaza and four at the ends of the cross. And the red areas are sub-themes which countries or participators would exhibit within. And the orange is more free exhibit areas. Housing is increased. There you see the exact number from the old plan. The entrances have changed. There are now these entrances at the center and sub-centers. The mass transit stops here at the Water Plaza and at this point southwest, as well as a direct tie to the existing transit line at the northwest point.

65. Square Plan - Transportation

This is an aerial view, as if you were looking out from above Thompson Island into the center of the Water Plaza. On the right is a drawing showing the lines of transit between the Exposition and other parts of the city. The orange is mass transit, the red is highway, the yellow is air, connecting with the airport and downtown, but more importantly is the blue which is water transportation connecting parts of the downtown and other islands. One of the aspects of the Urban Laboratory we think should have emphasis is the development of water transit. Since most cities are port cities, the development of water transportation for everyday use would provide an alternative to the present congested systems. Solutions developed here would have application in

66. Exposition - Auto Transit

other cities. The circulation system is similar to the old plan. The red of course is the Southeast Expressway, the minor red is Morrissey Boulevard, updated or improved with major feeders. This is during the Exposition. The yellow lines are primarily community or U. of Mass. or service and not major feeders to the Exposition. The parking areas are primarily at the western extremities of the Exposition (the ends of the cross), with a minor emphasis at the center near the Water Plaza. The proportion is about twice as much on the exterior, so that we're trying to stop the automobile at these points and then switch them to secondary transit. The mass transit system, the existing line, is this running along to the west of the site. The new line proposed would connect at South Station, stop somewhere in South Boston which badly needs mass transit, stop at this corner of the Water Plaza, and finally stop at the Southwest end of the Exposition. One idea also is that these points can act as park and ride areas after the Exposition, so that coming in by the Southeast Expressway you may park here at the northeast end using parking built for the Exposition, and take transit on in to the Community, or here at the southeast end and take the transit into Boston.

67. Exposition Mass Transit &

68. Transport Modes

The secondary system is in the form of a cross that connects all the major transit points, this red and the tertiary systems, the

minor red, which goes around the Water Plaza, and then there are two other tertiary transit areas that cover the exhibit areas. And then, what we believe, what we hope, is a major part of the transportation is the water transit, both connecting the Exposition and connecting downtown Boston. This on the left is showing some of the boating, the existing channels and some of the proposed marinas. We're proposing, as before, a large one here at the base of Thompson Island. We're proposing a large water stop at the Water Plaza. Incidentally, this sub-core area would not have a definite sub-theme, but would be just a display of all the transportation systems, so that parking, automobiles, primary, secondary, tertiary and water meet.

69. Boat Channels, Piers, and Docks

70. Exposition - Types of Infill &

71. Boston Land Creation

72. Methods of Land Fill

Now the drawing on the left shows the way in which Boston has developed by land fill. On the right are typical methods of land fill including the platform system and floating platform as well as customary land fill. On the left the yellow designates land fill; the light brown, platform systems; and the red, floating platform. These methods have been selected for different areas depending on soil conditions, water depth and flexability needed in the design. For example, in some areas the density of buildings is very high making land fill impractical and platform construction more economical.

73. Open Space System

On the right is the open space system which is similar to be-

fore - large Thompson Island recreation area, experimental farms, zoos, a large environmentally controlled dome, the Water Plaza itself which has urban types of recreation, and then the addition of a large open space here to the left, in back of the Water Plaza which would contain the major football-baseball facilities of the whole community. The main emphasis again of the Exposition is the Water Plaza. This is another oblique view looking into the Water Plaza from Thompson Island. Oh yes, one thing which I did not mention is that the major themes and entrances are around the Water Plaza in purple with a nucleus here at the center of the cross. The red is secondary themes, and linear themes were developed along these orange lines connecting the central theme areas with those at the far points. Now that means that there's a transit system that takes you from here to here and during that transit ride, you could also be introduced to some theme through audio-visual techniques.

74. Water Plaza Oblique

This detail of the Water Plaza is as if you were standing here. The open space of the Water Plaza, which I think was 900', is similar to that of the Crystal Palace, not in terms of dimension, but in terms of scale. This is a view of the Water Plaza again. Now of course the other area that we're concerned about is Thompson Island itself as a large open space for the city. Again as we said, this artificially controlled dome would

75. Water Plaza Model &

76. Drawing of Water Plaza during Exposition

77. Crystal Palace Exterior

78. Water Plaza & Exposition

79. Thompson Island Dome

80. Thompson Island Connected to Exposition

control the climate all year round, and perhaps also be an urban recreation area all year around, which would try to answer one of the questions of leisure time - what to do in the future with leisure time. Then again this environmentally controlled space, the Dome, might be similar at least in spirit if not in scale or content, to the Crystal Palace.

81. Crystal Palace Interior &

82. Model of Thompson Island and Dome

83. Infill Model - Water Plaza &

84. Drawing of Water Plaza during Exposition

Now the principles of the framework idea and participation within it, are described in a brief study which we did of the Water Plaza area and other areas which are these models to the right. This is just a perspective of the Water Plaza and a model of the Water Plaza. The balsa wood is the framework and the gray is the infill. What it implies is that you build the basic framework which consists of open space, structural systems, circulation systems, communication systems, utility systems, and you leave free the infill, allowing choice of flexibility, such as the gray area which infills the system. If there was a case where an exhibitor needed two bays, he can therefore lease two spaces, or perhaps four come together and take one space, or as you can see, a larger space. Now the idea of this of course is that after the Exposition we will remove the infill part. To use the example of the egg crate - you remove the eggs and keep the crate. You re-use that same framework for other uses, in this case, housing, commerce, industry, institutions - whatever is

85. Infill Variation #1 &

86. Theme Area Framework - Exposition

87. Variation #2 &

88. Variation #3

89. Variation #4

90. Infill Housing &

91. Theme Area Framework - New Community

92. Drawing of Water Plaza During Exposition &

93. Drawing of Water Plaza After Exposition

94. Crystal Palace Interior Detail &

95. Crystal Palace Interior Detail

96. Pavilion Oblique &

97. Public Frameworks - Pavilion Area

98. Model Plan of Housing &

99. Housing - New Community

100. Floating Platforms with Pavilions &

101. Model Plan - Floating Area

called for in terms of the Water Plaza activities. On the left is that same view of the Water Plaza, the framework during the Exposition, and on the right is the same view after, showing the basic framework being kept but new activities being plugged in. Now we just show these two slides of the details of the Crystal Palace to indicate that, although we're talking about a large framework and a large structure (150' high perhaps and a 150' bay module) the actual sort of human qualities of it can be quite comfortable, as we see here. The same attitude has been taken towards exhibition areas where the basic public framework of transit, boat stops, public administration buildings, open space and basic roads have been established. And then exhibitors build their individual buildings using components that can be re-used, and after the Exposition, we tear down the buildings. We're keeping all the public framework elements and producing, in this case, housing. I will say, however, that we don't believe that the intention of having any pavilions at all is a good idea. We would like to avoid the wasteful and superficial direction that many exhibitions have assumed in the past, and encourage exhibitors to emphasize the content and not the container. We think that the Exposition should occur all within some sort of framework. The same attitude has been taken towards the floating platform where again you establish the main transportation channels and these

remain no matter what new use is decided upon for the platforms. The platforms can be added to the framework to produce spaces needed by the exhibitors and they can be flexible in the sense that if, before opening day, the space is needed to be this large, it can be made that large. And then exhibitors would build upon that. After the Exposition, you keep the public framework, you rearrange the floating platforms and in this case, you build housing; so you're using again as much as possible in terms of re-use - a vehicle to solve other problems, in this case, housing. Now these platforms could be rearranged on the site. They could also be floated down to the Boston Harbor here if they were needed. The same attitude is expressed toward housing where we try to build the public framework in which individual developers, private or public, can build and in a way, it's a redefinition of public and private, or between large and small, where we determine certain constants, but a lot of flexibility can take place within that framework.

102. Public Framework - New Community Floating Area &

103. Housing - Model Plan

104. Housing - Columbia Point

105. Housing - Columbia Point - Model

106. Public Framework - Housing Columbia Pt. &

107. Model Plan - Housing

Now this is just sort of a visual trip through the Exposition itself, and this will give you an idea or image of what it might be like travelling through it. This is the path that you're going to take and these numbers indicate slides that you're going to see. Incidentally, some of our material's not completely consistant, because we're using old models and old plans with the new plan.

108. Exposition Entry by Auto &

109. Trip Diagram

(See Page 23A.)

110. Urban Housing

111. Secondary Transit

112. Theme Area Water Plaza

113. Water Transit Stop

114. Water Transit

115. View Towards Thompson Island

116. Floating Pavilion Area

117. Entrance to Water Plaza

118. Oblique - Columbia Point Housing

119. Oblique - Water Plaza

120. Oblique - Thompson Island

121. Model - Oblique of Exposition

122. New Community Design Objectives &

123. Organizational Diagram

124. Square Plan - Exposition &

125. Square Plan - New Community

126. Alternative Re-Use Pattern

127. New Community Land Use - Cross Plan

128. Mass Transit - New Community &

We're not completely up to date. Well, the last part then is what to do with the Exposition then afterwards and how this community can take shape. On the right then is the old Square Plan which is a sequel to the old plan of the Exposition which we showed you earlier. Carrying the first plan, you see that the Water Plaza remains the same, these housing areas remain the same, Thompson Island remains the same, but these areas which were pavilion areas, now become more housing and in this case, perhaps become an institution and this area is the floating platform area. The floating platforms are rearranged at this point to provide housing again, although, as I said, they could be downtown instead. Now that was the old Quincy-Boston plan.

The plan that we're now talking about is the Boston only plan, and if you can remember the previous plan, the differences are slight - only this area and this area which were pavilion areas before, now become housing. The structure of the Water Plaza is the same; the uses are different of course. The transit systems are the same. The sub-themes become public uses, such as community colleges, marine institutions, junior high schools. The housing is the same, and of course the University of Massachusetts may expand, but is essentailly the same, and everything on Thompson Island will be identical. In fact this plan actually re-uses more of the Exposition than the old plan. As you can see,

129. Theme Area - Re-Use

the circulation system is identical except that we've extended the lines out into this upper part of the community. The mass transit is the same, the same line. We have discontinued the tertiary system, but kept the primary system, and of course we would hope that we'd have water transportation developed and we could use that as well. The yellow is the housing. We'll just go through the D.U.'s. This area during the Exposition would house 4,600 D.U.'s. After the Exposition, it would be 3,000 D.U.'s. This area during the Exposition would house 3,600; after 2,400. The core during the Exposition would be roughly 2,000; after, roughly 1,500. The point is that during the Exposition the apartments are sub-divided to form two small apartments with additional utility cores and the people who come to see the Exposition, live in the site. After the Exposition, a normal apartment is made by taking out the utility cores and locating them either in other parts of the New Community or in downtown Boston and therefore, making a typical apartment. So you'd accommodate roughly twice as many people during the Exposition as you do in the New Community.

130. New Community Objectives &

131. Housing Statistics - New Community

132. Housing Re-Use

133. View of Water Plaza - New Community &

134. View of Thompson Island - New Community

These are some views of what the New Community would look like afterwards. Roughly, it's the same as the Exposition. On the left is just a chart then of this re-used potential of pieces - everything from framework components of structural systems,

135. Re-Use Potentials &

136. View of Columbia Pt. Housing - New Community

utility systems, actual buildings, such as some administration buildings could be re-used, housing components, such as we just mentioned, such as kitchens and bathrooms, all the transportation systems, the actual modules for the hardware can be re-used, say in Boston and even down to the environmental components, such as street furniture and signs and lights and trees that can be re-used. In other words maximum re-use potential of this urban laboratory. In addition, each of these, or all of these things would be tested, would hopefully become new solutions for particular problems. Now the final thing is to relate this same idea geographically up the scale again. Start with the local level, or Boston community level, and say that the major Exposition takes place here, the Water Plaza and the subcenters here, that around Boston are historic events and activities centers which would have parts of the Exposition and each of these local parts would have some of the same elements as the larger part. That is, it would be a framework to coordinate the local expositions and events, such as historic events. It would be an urban laboratory to try to solve some of the local problems of the area, and finally it would be re-used for whatever is needed in that particular area. Finally this is all knit together, then with the communication system, so that what's going on here, is seen here. If, for instance, one of the themes

137. Local Communication Centers &

138. Communication Centers

139. Communication Center Size Comparison

is air pollution, material can be borrowed from here, which is the central sorting house, for the material, by all these sub-points. Now this could happen on the Boston scale, which would look like this or on the New England regional scale with a number of sub, what we call, community or city rooms throughout New England. On the national scale, as you see, every city in the United States is really part of this Exposition - not just Boston, and every city would be having local historical events which would provide a place where they could take place, and again relate to the Exposition Central or Boston, and can be re-used to solve whatever problems they may have locally. And finally this same idea in terms of communication systems can happen at the international level. Well, that's the end of the slides.

140. Regional Communication Centers

141. National Communication Centers

142. Exposition Oblique &

143. International Communication Centers

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